

In
Inaugural Dissertation
on the
"Sopatie State of Fever"
for the
Degree of Doctor of Medicine
submitted
to the Examination

Ms. B. 110.3

1810

of
John M. Correll, L.L.D. Provost
the
Trustees and Medical Professors
of the
University of Pennsylvania
on the
Day of April 1810.

By
per per attorney
of Virginia
Honorary Member of the
Philadelphia Medical Society
Member of the Linnaean Society

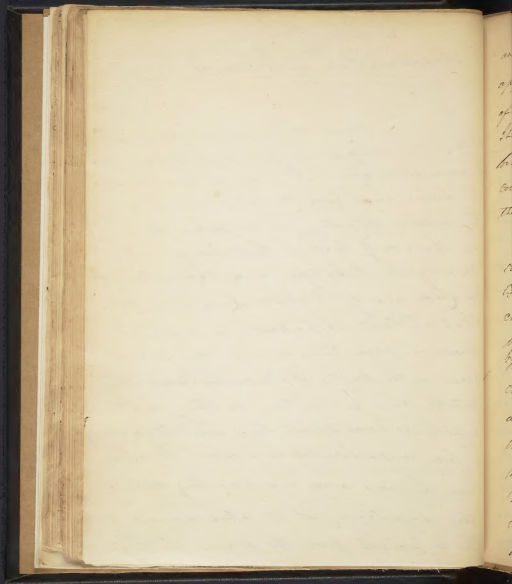
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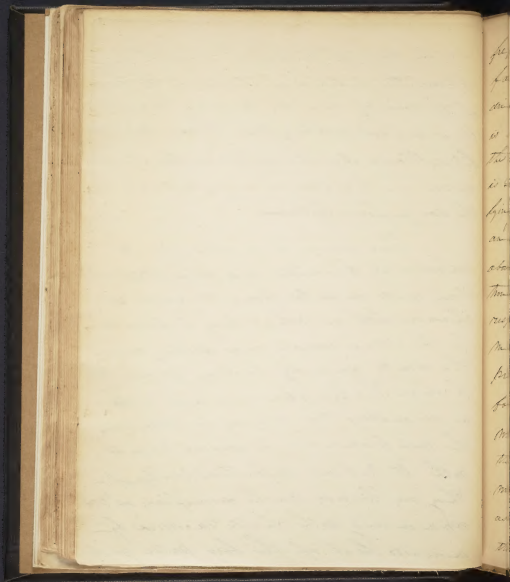
Dissertation
on the
Hepatic State of Liver

Of all the viscera contained in the cavity of the abdomen, none perhaps, is so subject to disease as the Liver. It is not my intention in the present short Essay, to take notice of all the diseases affecting this important organ, but shall only treat of that designated by Physiologists, "Hepatitis," or inflammation of the Liver, and by Professor Lush, "Hepatic State of Liver." Hepatitis is an endemic disease of warm climates, and most frequently occurs in the United States in the Summer and Autumn, when in some times, sometimes, and in wet and warm prevail. It is doubtless frequently a form or modification of a disease, proceeding from the same causes, and prevailing under like circumstances with the above disease. This is probable from the season of the year



and the kind of weather, in which it
appears, the manner of its invading the place
of the country, and the method of treatment.
It is in fact, nothing more than a misplaced
bilious & acute inflammation, although
considered as a symptom of original disease in
the sanguiferous system.

The disease in question, aside to
rheumatic, phrenitic, and other states of
Gout, exists under two forms, the acute and
chronic, both of which may be produced
by the same remote and exciting causes.
The acute, generally, following, precedes the
chronic. The symptoms peculiarly to each
as designating this disease, are numerous,
the most prominent in general accord
with Dr. Cullen's definition, viz. Gout.
They are, however, much diversified, often
commencing with chills, succeeded by
increased heat of the body, pulse quick



frequent and tense dryness of the mouth and
 fauces, acute pain in the right hypochond-
 rium, and often in the ^{epigastric} region, which
 is increased by a deep inspiration, pain about
 the clavicle and right shoulder. The pain
 is sometimes much augmented by the patient
 lying on the left side. This, however, is not
 an uniform symptom. Besides the symptoms
 above enumerated, the patient is sometimes
 troubled with a cough and hoarseness, and
 respiration becomes laboured. These symptoms
 may, doubtless originate from the liver
 pressing against the diaphragm, or by
 forming adhesions (the effect of inflammation)
 with that muscle. Dr. Matthews observes
 that this disease is sometimes ushered in
 with symptoms of the greatest malignity,
 as the peculiar staring and insideness of
 the eye, with inflammation, occasional

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delirium, a depressed pulse, and a blood when
 drawn exhibiting all the marks of the
 highest degree of inflammatory diathesis.
 This disease often bears the greatest
 analogy in its attack to Pleurisy, from
 which it may be easily distinguished,
 by attending to the observations of C. Wernicke
 on this subject. He observed that a gradual
 inspiration does not produce cough, although
 it increases the pain, that the pain is
 increased by gentle pressure upon the
 margin of the ribs, which would not be
 the case if the inflammation were within
 the chest, and that the cough if it be
 present is found to have preceded the pain
 several days, and not to have preceded, or to
 have been connected with it, as in Pleurisy.
 There is however, but little necessity for
 attending to diagnostics, as the Physicians

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to the same and they both receive the same
prompt noble two year price.

The disease at this season is said to be violent in a large measure, & it attacks the lungs, & some what the liver, & sometimes to increase a suppuration of the liver will soon take place. The symptoms are in duration & difference how to have taken place are the general symptoms of the disease being much exhausted in the recovery at the same time the liver also is in some cases enlarged, & in some cases it is the same with more or less frequency of the hepatic throbs, & the repeated shelly ribs. In the chronic stage the symptoms which have since been described is indication that the acute stage is going on, they differ in degree.



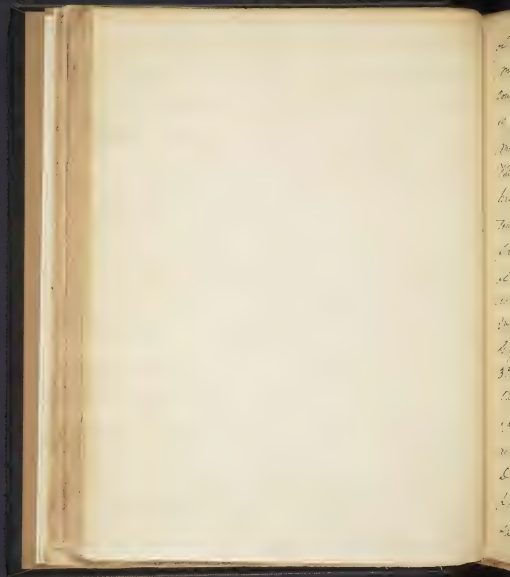


and feelings of the mind from the mor-
bidity or disease. As Dr. Foster & Colquhoun
ascribed the frequent recurrence of this
disease to this cause. To these may be
added, indolence and immoderate recreation.

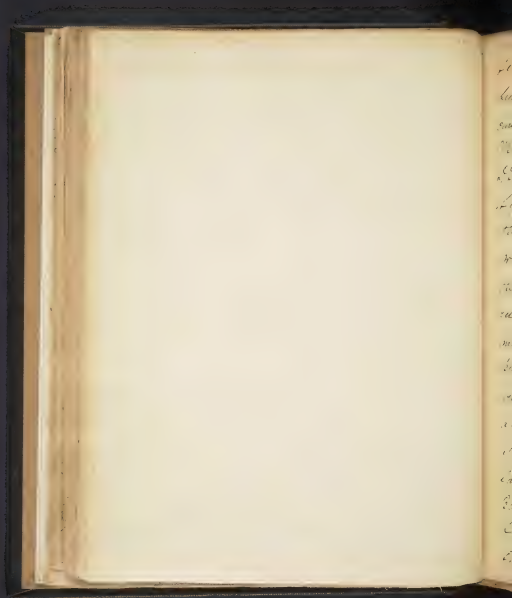
The proximate cause of the state
of the mind is the same with that of all
other, and consists in habits or irregular
actions in the sanguiferous system, it is noticed
in the article, with a determination to
the Liver. It is difficult to form a
prognosis in this disease as the cure is very
fallacious and uncertain. There is no
disease, I believe so apt to return after
being apparently cured. The success which
produces the regular operation of the system,
when it is applied, removes the morbid
habit to a relative upon every morbid
disorder out of the system. The Liver being

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the viscid part has and how produced thus
 its way to an abscess it has when it has
 following circumstances have been supposed to
 indicate a favourable issue when suppurative
 eruption, Red (Profuse diaphoresis, &c) copious
 discharge of pus is more than the inflammation
 has commenced, the prognosis can then be
 favourable - I think even if the abscess
 opens through the diaphragm into the lungs
 or even the discharge by the trachea, the patient
 may sometimes though rarely recover, if it
 opens into the cavity of the abdomen or thorax
 or else would be the more reason a more favourable
 issue might be expected when the abscess
 opens to the surface, or opens into the lungs or
 or cavity - For the more the more
 in the acute and insipient form all the remedies
 for inflammation must be applied with promptitude
 and resolution, as the success or permanency



of the cere will depend on the quickness with which
morbid vascular action is removed, and the
consequent determination of blood to the Liver
is taken off. For this purpose the best and
most efficacious remedy is not Blood letting.
This mode of abstracting is taken out as a
precaution of all others in ^{being} much less circum-
tious in its operation; the lancet should be used
freely and be guided according to the resistance
of the system, and its effect on the patient
be taken into the consideration of its operation,
and the patient may be able to bear moderate
depletion may also prove much efficacious.
§ 4. The two cases cooperate strongly with
the views of Blood letting. They should be
applied to the region of the Liver and Spleen
relieved if the pain becomes violent.
During the exhibition of these remedies, the
patient should be confined to a low diet, and
be made to refrain from all spirituous and



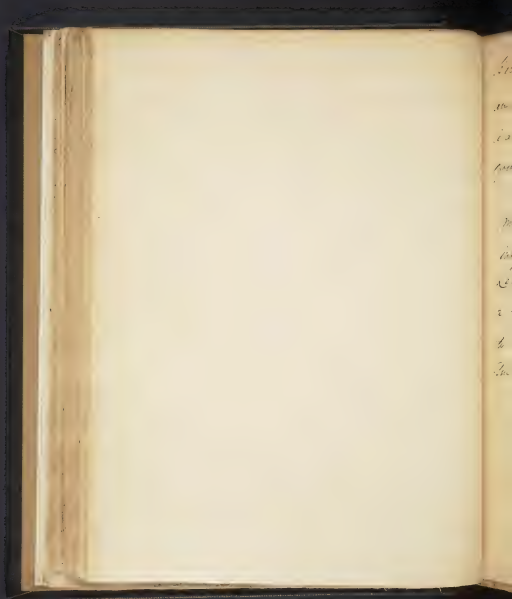
form into ligament. In these cases it has
been proposed to administer no or not oft a
sure recourse should be had to the Mercury -
It is not sufficient to as to induce a salivation
and advise a ptyalism to be kept up for
fortteen or twenty days and remark that
the Mercury sometimes produced a disease
which also cures the disease. In the case of
the chronic stage mercury has been administered
with success but in this stage is generally
with the use of the emetic and gentle
Purgings should precede its application. It is a blessing
owed to the state of the system now being
advised. This form of the disease is generally
attended with so much debility as to make
large quantities of any kind of food or even
Blisters should be applied over the region of the
Lungs and the Spinal cord and with
strong mercurial ointment the common



Mackerel is the best Mackerel in any form
 Mackerel is the best Mackerel in any form
 by the stomach as the stomach is a strong
 much substituted, and a laboring under
 indigestion and a loss of appetite. It is
 a rich food to be given in cases of fever or
 weak, poor or - in times a day in a little
 sweetened water. The dose may be gradually
 increased. It is very properly prepared, is
 well adapted to the stomach, promotes appetite
 and digestion and keeps up the stomach down
 changes with the air and a little Mackerel
 is occasionally better than the dose. It is
 a light and a strong tonic medicine. It may
 be given to abate debility. If the
 remains poor in health, there is no
 a colder climate should be advised. It is
 not in the best of health and it is not to
 be given.



it is a result of the treatment of the
 or from an injudicious employment of the
 remedy. A separation of the Liver is
 known to have occurred, the occurrence
 of the symptoms which have been
 indicating its existence the day of the
 patient's death. Much is to be gained by a
 spontaneous opening of the abscess, it is
 however, in the opinion of the physician
 to become a disease of the liver, the
 in the liver or in the liver. The latter is
 the most common, and in some instances
 he attains with success. More recent
 remedies are now being tried and sometimes
 with a view of the abscess has been
 made, without delay, for a free incision
 with the scalpel.



Now, Gentlemen, I conclude this short
and imperfect Essay. If it be in the
least worthy of notice it will be for
your Superior judgements to decide -

Permit me, illustrious Sir, to express
my grateful acknowledgements, for the
instruction derived from your invaluable
Lectures, and that you may long enjoy
a continuance of your health adequate
to the important offices you fill, is the
sincere wish of your Friends and Public

